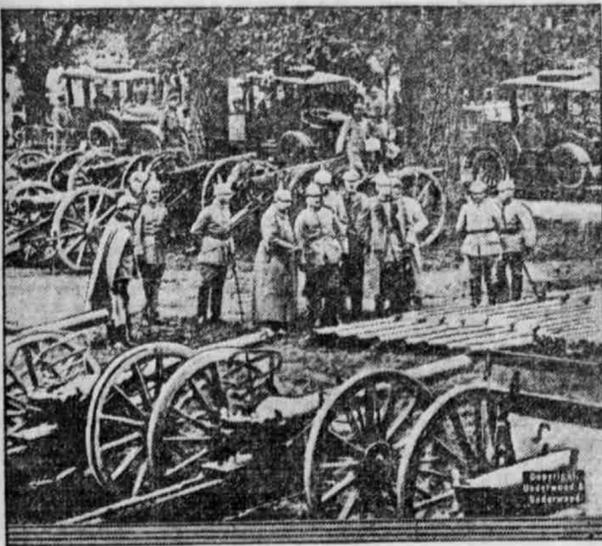


KAISER INSPECTS CAPTURED GUNS



During one of his recent flying trips to the various fronts, the kaiser inspected guns which were captured from the Russians. The kaiser can be seen (third man from left) surrounded by his staff. In the background the autos are waiting to speed the party off to another point along the front.

BABY WEEK TO BE OBSERVED BY WHOLE COUNTRY

More Than Four Hundred Communities in United States Preparing for It.

WOMEN'S CLUBS TAKE HOLD

Federal Department of Labor Pointing Way for Effective Work—State Health Officers of Various States Are Giving Active Co-Operation.

Washington.—"The facts about American babies and America's responsibility to her babies will this year be known as never before, because the first week in March will be Baby week throughout the country," said Miss Julia Lathrop, chief of the children's bureau of the department of Labor.

Four hundred communities, representing every state in the Union, are planning for Baby week, so that for seven days the needs of the babies may be presented that all parents in these communities may learn a little better how to care for their babies and all the citizens may realize that they have a special obligation to safeguard the conditions surrounding babies.

The Baby week idea, according to the children's bureau, originated in Chicago about two years ago. Then New York had a Baby week, and also Pittsburgh and other cities. Such practical benefit has in each case resulted that the General Federation of Women's Clubs has undertaken to promote this nation-wide observance. State health officials and national organizations interested in public health and child welfare have taken up the plan and in various ways are giving it not only their sanction but their active co-operation. The extension divisions of the state universities have promised special assistance in interesting and helping Baby weeks in rural communities.

Causes of Infant Deaths.
The children's bureau believes that Baby week will give more parents a chance to learn the accepted principles of infant care, and will awaken every American to his responsibility for the death of the 300,000 babies who, according to the census estimates, die every year before they are twelve months old. Therefore the children's bureau has prepared a special bulletin of practical suggestions for Baby week campaigns, adapted to the varying needs of communities of different types. Copies of this bulletin may be had free of charge from the children's bureau here.

This bureau is conducting a detailed inquiry into the social and economic causes of babies' deaths. Its report shows that the inquiry completed during the last year reveal an average infant death rate of 134 out of every 1,000 babies in a steel-making and coal-mining town as against a rate of 84 out of every 1,000 in a residential suburb. An even greater contrast is found between the most congested section and the choicest residential section in each of these two communities.

Commenting upon these findings the report says: "The more favorable the civic and family surroundings and the better the general conditions of life the more clearly are they reflected in a lessened infant mortality."

The report shows, however, that no deductions can be made concerning the relation between the general infant mortality rate and industrial employment of women until the facts about the number and proportion of mothers at work contained in the un-

published census returns are made available by tabulation.

Data for Study.
This tabulation is especially important to the studies of the children's bureau. Among the subjects of study which the law directs the bureau to undertake are infant mortality, the birth rate, orphanage, and desertion, all requiring information as to family structure. For 1890, 1900 and 1910 this information was secured, but the material has not been tabulated because there has been thus far no public demand for it such as secures, for example, the comprehensive information regarding manufacturers furnished by the bureau of the census every five years. But neither the census bureau nor the children's bureau has funds to make the tabulation that would render this body of human facts available for use.

Meanwhile the children's bureau is pursuing its inquiry into the relation of babies' deaths to wages and social conditions, believing "that the inquiry will prove increasingly valuable as a stimulus to more active protection of the youngest and tenderest lives throughout the nation."

Such practical results have already followed the inquiry in two communities as the securing of infant welfare nurses, improving the milk supply, and rousing community interest in kindred activities.

The bureau also approaches the problem of infant mortality in a constructive fashion through two pamphlets entitled "Parental Care and Infant Care," which are sent upon request to mothers.

Program for Baby Week.
The feature of Baby week that affords the best opportunity for enlisting large numbers of volunteer workers is a series of special events for each day in the week. Some of those mentioned in the following list may be suggestive.

Baby Sunday may well begin the Baby week.
The committee in charge of this part of the campaign should secure a list of the leaders of the religious bodies of the community. The members of this committee should call upon or write to each, explaining the purpose of Baby week, and asking each to preach on that subject. In order to aid in the preparation of such sermons, a copy of an outline of information on the subject of Baby week should be furnished.

A letter from the mayor of the city endorsing the Baby day movement may be read from the pulpit.

If the governor or state health department has issued a proclamation or a letter endorsing the setting aside of a certain week for Baby week, this may also be read from the pulpit on this day.

Sunday schools may arrange special programs for their meetings on that day. The committee may send a request to the superintendent of each Sunday school that such a program be arranged.

Church societies of men may arrange that their meetings held during the week shall include a short discussion of the subject. The discussion should have as a leader someone with special knowledge of baby welfare. Church societies of women meeting during the week may plan similar programs.

Mass Meeting or Rally.
A mass meeting may well form a very useful feature of Baby week. An interesting speaker from another city may be secured for this meeting; many state departments of health are able, on application, to send out speakers for meetings if the expenses of such a speaker are paid. Short talks by representative people of the community should be included. The talks at this meeting should be on subjects of general interest. Such subjects as "The Purpose of Baby Week," "What a City Owes to Its Babies," "After Baby Week, What?" "This Community's Baby Death Rate;" "What Other Cities Have Done for Their Babies," might be included.

On Flag day, which may come either on the Saturday before Baby week opens or on Monday, banners with the Baby-week emblem are distributed to the homes of all the babies under one year of age that have been

registered with the health department. These banners may be made up very cheaply of muslin with the emblem printed in appropriate colors. The advantages of Flag day are that with the banners flying from the windows the sections where there are the most babies are made particularly aware of the fact that it is Baby week, and also that the flags are a direct recognition of the fact that these babies have been registered. With each pennant should be delivered a program of Baby week and a leaflet on the care of the baby.

School Day.
On one day during the week special exercises may be held in the schools throughout the city. These may come as a regular part of the school work or be held in the afternoon as a special entertainment to which parents are invited. Some of the following features may be included in the program for this day:

1. The reading of a letter to the schoolchildren from the mayor or other official telling them how they can help save the babies.
2. A talk by the principal or teacher on what the children can do for their baby brothers and sisters.
3. The reading of one or several compositions on "How to Keep Baby Well," which have been selected from among the compositions written by the children in a certain room or school. It is quite likely that the newspapers will publish one or more of the best of these compositions.

4. In schools where Little Mothers leagues are organized the program may consist of compositions and demonstrations by members of these leagues and of talks by their teachers. If no Little Mothers leagues are at present organized, the school day may afford an opportunity for their organization in many schools.
5. The performance of a play.

If it is desirable to have daily programs at the headquarters, some of the best programs presented in the schools may be repeated at the central headquarters later in the week.

One day in the week may be devoted especially to the fathers of babies.

If the weather permits, an outing day for mothers and babies forms an attractive feature. This may take the form of an automobile ride, a morning or an afternoon spent in the park, or an excursion on the water. If it is possible, an alternative indoor program for bad weather should be planned.

Visiting Day.

On this day a tour of inspection of all of the places where any work is done for babies may take place. Such a day is very important in communities where infant-welfare work has been begun either by the health department or by private organizations, and where it is desirable that the public shall know of the work being done and the need for further work. This will include infant-welfare stations, day nurseries, baby hospitals, and any other place where something is done for babies. City officials and representatives of men's organizations and of societies for civic and mutual benefit should be invited to take part in the tour.

In communities where there is a special need for better birth registration it may be well worth while to concentrate the attention for one day on the importance of registering babies' births. On this day all the physicians might be sent a letter asking their aid in securing prompt and complete birth registration for their city.

The newspapers should be furnished with incidents showing the practical value of birth registration. The general suggestion may be made that parents will do well to ascertain whether the births of their children have been duly recorded.

"CANNING" INDIAN MUSIC



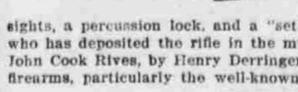
Miss Frances Densmore of the United States museum in Washington probably knows more about Indian music than anyone else in this country. She is compiling a book of the songs of the red man. Miss Densmore has made photographic records of the tribal songs in all parts of the country. Here she is shown transcribing the music from the phonograph to notes that may be played on the piano. The job of collecting Indian music is a difficult one, for many of the songs being of a religious nature, the Indians are loath to give them to the white man.

Potatoes Supplant Poodles.
Dallas, Tex.—Dallas society women have put away the poodle and taken up the pet potato. They are planting sweet potatoes in costly cut glass bowls, covering them with water and watching them grow. The result is a beautiful vine of delicate yellowish-green. They require no earth, but they have an awful thirst.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP

Davy Crockett's Rifle Now in National Museum

WASHINGTON.—Among the thousands of relics in the National museum there are few objects more replete with historical interest than a certain Derringer rifle, catalogue No. 9,509. This rifle was used by Col. David Crockett of Alamo fame, and also was the weapon fired by William J. Graves in the duel with Jonathan Gilley, resulting in the death of the latter. It was made about one hundred years ago, and the curator of the division of technology says it is an exceedingly well made and finely finished gun, being still in excellent condition. It is a .44-caliber, muzzle-loading, sporting rifle; the octagon rifled barrel is 45 inches long, and fitted with a full stock of curly maple, plain open sights, a percussion lock, and a "set" trigger. Col. Wright Rives, U. S. A., who has deposited the rifle in the museum, says it was made for his father, John Cook Rives, by Henry Derringer, celebrated for manufacturing superior firearms, particularly the well-known pocket pistol known as the derringer.



Louis Ludlow Really Didn't Need an Automobile

THIS has to do with Louis Ludlow, the Hoosier correspondent, figured as a near-purchaser of an automobile. Mr. Ludlow is by all odds the champion pedestrian of the newspaper profession of Washington. He has a walk that is a cross between a kangaroo's jump and the lunge of a horse, and in order to keep step with the average citizen it is necessary for him to take about three reefs in his stride. In his daily routine, in which he will travel between twelve and fourteen miles, Mr. Ludlow runs to each point on schedule time. Representatives of opposition papers on more than one occasion have endeavored to reach a telegraph office in advance, only to find that Ludlow had been there about eight leaps ahead. So it was anything but a happy thought that prompted the agent of a local automobile house to take on Mr. Ludlow as a possible purchaser. It is not yet clear just what attracted him to Mr. Ludlow. Some think the formidable array of newspapers he represents, as chronicled in the Congressional Directory, was the main reason, but there are those who think the agent was given a wrong steer, just to add a bit of excitement to Louis' routine life. He found Ludlow in his Munsey building office, just reaching for his hat.

The agent mentioned he would like to have a few minutes' conversation and thought he could interest Mr. Ludlow. The latter replied he was in a hurry and that they could talk as he journeyed toward the capitol. The first city block traveled enabled the agent to make a fairly good start with his discourse on the merits of his machine, but Ludlow's mind was a long way off, busily calculating the number of committee room doors he would probably find locked, necessitating a return trip. In the second block the agent began to show signs of doubt as to whether this was Mr. Ludlow's normal gait or something he used to eliminate troublesome agents. He decided to stick to it for another block. His words were now coming jerky and he was blowing.

About the end of the third block Louis has faint recollection of hearing something like, "Mr. Ludlow, it is plainly evident you do not need an automobile." When Ludlow was able to apply the brakes and come to a full stop he turned around and saw his late companion many yards in the rear, his face turned in the opposite direction, retracing his steps at a considerable reduction in speed. And that is the last he has ever seen of his automobile friend.

Uncle Sam's Diplomatic Codes No Longer Secret

It cannot be said truthfully that the state department was surprised when, recently, word came across the water that Colonel House had discovered our "secret" diplomatic code was no secret at all to the diplomats and spies of Europe. There now are three diplomatic codes in use by American ambassadors, said to be from five to seven years old. European governments change their codes at least three times every two years to keep them from falling into the hands of spies.

The "green code," supposed to be the most secret of all, is said to be well understood by agents of European countries. The code by which American naval attaches communicate with Secretary Daniels is equally well known. Formerly when Washington sent a note to a European power the embassy, after decoding the communication, always paraphrased it. This was done so that no code expert in the employ of a foreign government could lay the embassy translation by the side of the cabled code message and thus work out the code.

Recently there have been several mistakes that have made it a simple matter for experts to learn the American cipher. The state department, for instance, gave out the copy of Austria's reply to an American note as it was translated literally from the American code. Any belligerent who saw this translation and then saw the code message as it passed through the hands of the telegraph official on its way to Washington would have little difficulty working out the code by use of cipher experts.

The possibilities of embassy couriers being bribed to impart information is another disturbing factor. One such incident is said to have been discovered only recently by one of the American embassies in Europe.

This Woman Knew a Country Dog When She Saw One

ONE morning, as she flagging from the treasury to the Mills building was alive with clerks on their way to work, a setter dog mixed with the crowd, yelping as he ran. Men and women stopped to watch the dog as he bounded madly after a wagon in the middle of the asphalt. Over to the park side, to a man swinging along with a cane; back across the street to the White House gates; out again to the roadway between the grounds and state department, and then, with a rush, back to the avenue, barking every step of the way. He was hunting for a master he could not find.

In all the crowd of clerks there was but one who understood the situation. One of his kind always bobs up, if you notice.

He was a nice-looking little man, too, with spiked ends to his gray mustache and a watch chain that gold-linked a badge across his vest. All the same, his name was Mr. Smart Aleck, for as the dog, in flying by, came near submerging his valuable black cloth legs, he yelled out loud enough for six of his size:

"That dog's mad! Somebody shoot that dog! He's mad!"
"Oh, for goodness sake, shut up! The dog isn't half as mad as you are."
The small man fairly tangoed his rage at the insult.
"What do you mean, madam?"
But madam, who had bestowed her remark informally in passing, kept right along.

She didn't at all look like a woman who would speak to a strange man on the street, for while she was as ugly as the mud fence which so accommodatingly serves for comparison, and her black skirt failed to ripple three distinct times as it had oughter, she was really very—very genteel.

Perhaps she knew a country dog when she saw one. Perhaps, also, she knew what was liable to happen if a policeman came along with a gun—
Unless, he was wise enough to know a country dog on sight.



STOMACH MISERY GAS, INDIGESTION

"Pape's Diapepsin" fixes sick, sour, gassy stomachs in five minutes.

Time it! In five minutes all stomach distress will go. No indigestion, heartburn, sourness or belching of gas, acid, or eructations of undigested food, no dizziness, bloating, or foul breath.

Pape's Diapepsin is noted for its speed in regulating upset stomachs. It is the surest, quickest and most certain indigestion remedy in the whole world, and besides it is harmless.

Please for your sake, get a large fifty-cent case of Pape's Diapepsin from any store and put your stomach right. Don't keep on being miserable—life is too short—you are not here long, so make your stay agreeable. Eat what you like and digest it; enjoy it, without dread of rebellion in the stomach.

Pape's Diapepsin belongs in your home anyway. Should one of the family eat something which doesn't agree with them, or in case of an attack of indigestion, dyspepsia, gastritis or stomach derangement at daytime or during the night, it is handy to give the quickest relief known. Adv.

Many a man who seeks fame finds nothing but infamy.

Not Gray Hairs but Tired Eyes make us look older than we are. Keep your Eyes young and you will look young. After the Movies Murine Your Eyes. Don't tell your age. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago, Sends Eye Book on request.

Italy's imports in the first six months of 1915 were valued at \$325,784,650; exports, \$246,026,660.

PREPAREDNESS!

To Fortify The System Against Grip
When Grip is prevalent LAXATIVE BROM QUININE should be taken, as this combination of Quinine with other ingredients, destroys germs, acts as a Tonic and Laxative and thus keeps the system in condition to withstand Colds, Grip and Influenza. There is only one "BROMO QUININE." E. W. GROVE'S signature on box, 85c.

Then She Said "Yes."

She—Before I give you my answer I must know more about you. Are you aiming at anything worth while?
He—You seem to have a very poor opinion of yourself.

Feel Shortage of Wedding Rings.
A shortage of wedding rings in jewelers' shops and in wholesale factories is experienced throughout Britain, although the shortage has nothing to do with a scarcity of gold. There are three main causes for the wedding ring famine. There has been a very great number of war weddings; the working classes, owing to high wages, have bought cheap gem rings in great numbers, and there is a serious shortage of skilled jewelers' workmen.

Keenly Disappointed.

Some time since an ambitious young actor went on a barnstorming trip and on his return he recounted his experience to a friend.

"One night," he said, "I played the part of Hamlet, and at the end of the show the audience rose and loudly shouted, 'Fine! Fine! I—'"
"I suppose," smilingly interrupted the friend, "that it made you feel rather good."

"Yes," answered the young actor, with a deep-drawn sigh; "or, rather, it would have made me feel good if a large voice hadn't vociferously added, 'Make it fine and imprisonment.'"—Philadelphia Telegraph.

A GOOD CHANGE.

A Change of Food Works Wonders.

Wrong food and drink cause a lot of trouble in this world. To change is first aid when a person is ill, particularly from stomach and nervous troubles. As an illustration: A lady in Mo. was brought around to health again by leaving off coffee and some articles of food that did not agree with her.

She says:
"For a number of years I suffered with stomach and bowel trouble which kept getting worse until I was ill most of the time. About four years ago I left off coffee and began using Postum. My stomach and bowels improved right along, but I was so reduced in flesh and so nervous that the least thing would overcome me.

"Then I changed my food and began using Grape-Nuts in addition to Postum. I lived on these two principally for about four months. Day by day I gained in flesh and strength until the nervous trouble had disappeared. I feel that I owe my health to Postum and Grape-Nuts.

"Husband was troubled, for a long time, with occasional cramps, and slept badly. Finally I prevailed upon him to leave off coffee and take Postum. After he tried Postum for a few days he found that he could sleep and that his cramps disappeared. He never went back to coffee." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Postum comes in two forms: Postum Cereal—the original form—must be well boiled, 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—a soluble powder—dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water, and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly, 30c and 50c tins.

Both kinds are equally delicious and cost about the same per cup.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.
—sold by Grocers.